

Albuquerque Weekly Citizen.

VOLUME 1.

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1891.

NUMBER 32.

HON. PEDRO JARAMILLO DEAD.

One of Rio Arriba's Representative Citizens Called Hence.

Hon. Pedro Jaramillo died at Ojo Caliente at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. This distressing news flashed over the wires at a late hour last evening and created genuine sorrow wherever it was repeated. It was known that Mr. Jaramillo had been ill for several months, but his recent visit here served to bring some improvement in his condition that it was thought he would recover. His disease was a complication of liver troubles. While here a few weeks ago his friends urged him not to go to Ojo Caliente, as no physician is near at hand there, but to take quarters at St. Vincent's sanatorium. This, however, he declined to accede to, saying he preferred to be near his family as possible, and he thought the mineral waters at the springs would suffice to cure him. Ten days ago Mr. Jaramillo left for Ojo Caliente and at first his improvement was marked, but after a few days his condition again became alarming. On Monday there was no change for the better, and his brother J. M. Jaramillo, was sent post haste to Santa Fe for a physician. He arrived last evening and a few minutes later a telegram came from Herman station saying Mr. Jaramillo was dead.

The deceased was widely known as one of the representative business men of New Mexico. His home is at El Rito, twelve miles from Ojo Caliente, and a grand old home it is, too, where open-handed hospitality was dispensed in princely fashion. Mr. Jaramillo was a native of New Mexico, born January 10, 1849, and was therefore a comparatively young man. He was educated at St. Michael's college, in Santa Fe, and by his tact and business enterprise in early life laid the foundations for a large fortune, which he now leaves to his wife and three children. Mrs. Jaramillo is the daughter of Hon. Jose Pablo Guebara and sister of Mrs. T. D. Burges, of Rio Arriba county. A staunch republican, Mr. Jaramillo has ever taken a prominent part in politics in his county and the territory. He has always been recognized as a leader in his section.

He held many positions of honor and trust at home. In 1880 he represented Rio Arriba county in the twenty-fourth legislative assembly in 1888 and 1890, and came back as a member of the legislative council of the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth legislative assemblies. He was an able member of the state constitutional convention, and for twelve years had represented his county on the New Mexico republican executive committee. All of these positions Mr. Jaramillo has acquitted himself as a man thoroughly imbued with American ideas. He was at all times a staunch advocate of the high school education for the masses, and his generous heart and sympathetic nature, his clarity and good fellowship, caused him to be looked up to by all classes, and particularly by his poorer neighbors. As a member of the legislature he was prudent, honest and watchful, ever looking to the welfare of the greatest number. It is for such a man that Santa Fe sends its loving to his home in mourning.

The deceased has many relatives in this city, and his friends are legion. The funeral will take place from the family residence at El Rito on Friday next. The body will be taken thence to Ojo Caliente to-morrow. A large delegation from Santa Fe will be present at the funeral ceremonies.—New Mexican.

A GOOD LINE.

Major Hanna informs us that the survey for the railroad from Albuquerque to Durango will be completed about the 1st of January, and that the route is one of the finest he ever saw. The line will be very direct, will have no costly bridges, no rock work, no high grades, no tunnels and no heavy work of any kind. He is confident that there is no place in any section of the country through which a line of the same length could be run at less expense. He expresses great surprise at finding so favorable a route, and says, also, that he found the resources of the country through which the line runs to be vastly greater than he expected to find. The ore, timber, coal, building stone and agricultural products of the country through which the line passes are amply sufficient to furnish a profitable traffic at once, and are capable of a degree of development that will make this, in time, one of the most profitable lines in the country. The most striking feature of the whole matter is in the exceeding low grades which have been found, and which will not exceed at any point thirty-five feet to the mile. This is remarkable, especially in a mountainous country, and fully confirms the opinion we have so often expressed that the natural outlet for all of southwestern Colorado is by way of Albuquerque—and this is the way it will come as soon as this road is built.

As soon as the survey is completed, Major Hanna will go east to attend to the financial part of the business, and is more confident than ever of his ability to raise the funds necessary to build the road. With such a presentation of facts as this survey will enable him to make, in regard to the inexpensive character of the work to be done and the great and varied resources of the country through which the line is to pass, he has not a doubt of the fact that the money will be forthcoming as soon as the capitalists with whom he is dealing can have an examination of the line made by their experts. And apropos to this part of the subject, the fact may be mentioned that a prominent business man of New York who came in yesterday states that the money market is all right, and that capitalists are turning their attention toward western investments. This we know to be true, and after the great crops of the present year are marketed, and the western farmers are enabled to pay off some three hundred millions of their obligations held in the east, all that vast sum

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Tribune of El Paso predicts that the telegraphers will win the strike on the Southern Pacific.

Jimmy Garland has been installed as the new night baggage man at the A. T. & S. F. depot in Santa Fe.

Thirteen cars of cattle from Holbrook, Arizona, to Denver, Colorado, are detained in Las Vegas by the blockade.

A slight wreck occurred on the Mexican Central, below Juarez, the other day. The engine and several cars were derailed.

G. A. Day and his men are building a coal and coke house for the blacksmith shops near the round house at Las Vegas.

The roof of the dwelling occupied by Conductor Chas. H. Ross, at San Marcial, was blown off during the recent storm.

The grip has not let up on the railroad boys on the divisions north of the city, and a number are sick abed from the disease.

The railroad company will have a big board bill to pay if they feed all the passengers on their trains during the blockade.

B. F. Caldwell, for two years in the employ of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, with his family, is visiting Las Vegas relatives.

Joe Hodgson, one of the oldest and best engineers on the Santa Fe from Raton north, is confined to his room with a gripper.

Attorney General Miller will institute a proceeding in a United States court to test the right of interstate railroads to issue free passes.

Supt. Helm of the Santa Fe Southern, has advised that the competing through rates over the narrow gauge from all eastern points will go into effect about the 25th inst.

Shop Foreman Hughes, of Raton, has resigned, and the employees of that department will show their appreciation of him by presenting him with a gold watch before his departure.

The largest bonded indebtedness of any railroad in the United States is that of the Atchafalaya, Topka & Santa Fe, which has out \$2,942,140 of bonds. But it has the largest income.

There are 100,027 miles of railway in this country, owned by 1,743 corporations, and having a gross income of \$1,951,875,622. Seventy-four corporations collect 80 per cent of this enormous sum.

The many friends of E. B. Leavins, the efficient station agent of the Santa Fe at Trinidad, Col., and wife, will rejoice with them in the arrival at their home on Wednesday last of a bouncing baby boy.

The surveys for the intercontinental railway have progressed in a satisfactory way, and it appears from the president's message that nearly 1,000 miles of the proposed road have already been surveyed.

Rather chilly up the road. The Las Vegas Free Press says: Workmen had to use hammers to break the ice that had gathered on the boiler of engine 715 this morning. She had been out bucking snow.

Conductor J. M. Rowe was here the other day from San Marcial to meet his wife and child on their return from San Bernardino, Cal., but instead received a message that his wife was ill and unable to travel.

Gross earnings of railroads in Iowa, have increased from \$35,148,393 in 1890, to \$43,102,329 in 1891. The net increase in tonnage was 1,150,111 tons. Operating expenses were \$5,959,192, against \$6,537,379 last year.

John Mudge, a brother of Division Superintendent Mudge, who was so seriously injured in the wreck near El Paso a few months ago, has gone back to work for the company, and is now in the station service at Rincon.

Law A. Carr, of the mechanical department, San Marcial, met with a painful accident the other day. A piece of iron hit him under the left eye, cutting a gash from the nose along the side of his face. It is a bad sore.

Rumor has it that the tall and graceful daughter of one of our leading citizens, residing on the Highlands, will during the "merry Christmas" times, wed one of the popular employees of the Atlantic & Pacific railway.

There is a car famine on a small scale existing in Las Cruces at the present time. Although several parties have had orders in for cars for eight or ten days past there has not been an empty car in the yards there for the last four days.

The Santa Fe Southern road has received orders to ship several car loads of Cerrillos anthracite coal to Del Norte and other points in Colorado. It seems that Colorado's chief supply of hard coal now comes from the Crested Butte mines, and in consequence of the strike there the supply is running short.

The Kentucky railroad commissioners in their annual report place the total number of miles in the state at 3,020, gross earnings for the year, \$19,390,101; expenses, \$12,051,590; net earnings, \$6,938,510; gross increase over last year's earnings, \$880,578; total capital stock, \$144,106,754; total valuation, \$50,241,405; average per mile, \$33,000.

Says the Prescott Journal Miner: "The surveyors of the S. F. & P. P. railroad yesterday moved their camp to near the Castoan mine from a mile south of town."

Denham this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Chinese Fight.

Yew Wah, late of Silver City, and Yew Sing, late of El Paso, last evening called at the Chinese store on Fourth street and got into a row. Sing called Wah bad names, and Wah hit him with his right hand. The length of this fight was several times over the head with his opium smoke pipe. Sing finally got the thumb on the right hand of Wah in his mouth and artistically chewed it. They will have a hearing before Justice Denham this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

The company organized for the erection of reduction works at this point, to work the refractory ore of the Sandia mountains by the new electric process, is now all ready for business, and the officers are making their contracts for machinery, and expect to have the plant ready to commence active operations by the close of the present winter. They have made so many practical tests of the work that can be done by this process upon the ores of this vicinity, that there is no possible room for a doubt of the fact that it will successfully extract the metal, and at a price so low that it will be able to treat ores that could not be handled at all by any other process. And the material that is here to be worked is practically unlimited. Not only are the mountains full of good ore, but the material of the sand hills east of town, carries metal enough to make it marketable at a profit. While the ditches were being dug for the sewers, Gov. Stover took a quantity of sand that was thrown out at Second street and Gold avenue, to have it tested for mineral, and has just received a return showing that it carries gold enough to pay for its working by this process, and leave a profit of four dollars a ton.

Under the circumstances it is not strange that the gentlemen engaged in the movement should be somewhat enthusiastic over their prospects, rather as it is reasonable to believe that the enterprise in which they are engaged is one that will result in immense benefit to the town, for if it demonstrates in practical operation—as there is reason to believe it will—that the sands of these hills and valleys can be worked at a profit, there is practically no limit to the extent to which the industry can be prosecuted. Possibly the "electric process" is to furnish the answer to the oft repeated question, "What were the sand hills made for?"

IRRIGATION.

On the irrigation problem the president has this to say in his message:

The report of the secretary exhibits with interesting fullness the condition of the territories. They have shared with the states the great increase in farm products and are bringing yearly large areas into cultivation by extending their irrigating canals. This work is being done by individuals or local corporations, and without that system which a full preliminary survey of the water supply and of the irrigable lands would enable them to adopt. The future of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Utah in their material growth and in the increase, independence and happiness of their people is very largely dependent upon wise and timely legislation, either by congress or their own legislatures, regulating the distribution of the water supply furnished by their streams. If this matter is much longer neglected, private corporations will have unrestricted control of one of the elements of life and the paucity of the arid lands will be tantamount to the water companies.

TOO MUCH PATERNALISM.

It is time to order the cranks to the rear.

We notice that several bills have already been introduced in congress for the doing of things that ought to be done by states or by private enterprise. We desire to enter our protest against any more acts of this character. We have had, already, too much legislation, both state and national, on the line of the "paternal government" idea, and the worst of it is, the republican party is mainly responsible for all acts of this character, and instead of committing ourselves to any more of this kind, we had better help to repeal some of those already passed. We refer to these facts, not through any carping spirit, but because of a regard for the interests of the party, since it is infinitely better for us to recognize and correct our own mistakes, than to persevere in them till we exhaust the public patience, and cause the people to set our party aside and put the work into the hands of the opposition.

SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

Modoc Wind and Seward Mott, San Carlos Apaches, whose minds have been enervated by the civilizing influence through the educational advantages afforded them by our benign government, are now in the Arizona penitentiary.

They were convicted at the November term of the U. S. district court in Florence, upon an indictment for forgery of Captain Bullis' name, to checks drawn upon Wells, Fargo & Co., of San Francisco, and so well were they executed that they passed from hand to hand at San Carlos and Globe. The fraud was only detected when the checks were presented at the bank for payment, by reason of irregularity of date. Upon the return of the checks, Mott and Wind were confronted with the tell tale witnesses of their guilt and like good Indians made restitution to those upon whom they passed the checks.—Globe Silver Belt.

SOLDIER TROOPS.

First Sergeant E. Campbell and E. L. Hall, of the Tenth infantry, Co. E., are at the European. They have served out their time in the United States army, and are returning to their homes in Chicago. Mr. Campbell says that Col. Ed. Pierson, Lieut. Plummer, the regimental quartermaster, and Lieut. Little, the regimental adjutant, and other officers of the Tenth infantry, will pass through the city to-morrow evening from Fort Stanton to Santa Fe, where they take charge of the recently abandoned Fort Marcy. The soldiers will not arrive at the fort for a few weeks yet.

METHODIST COLLEGE.

The Methodist folks have succeeded in paying off all the obligations on their school property in this city, and are now contemplating a very important change. As is well known, the building which has been occupied by the college is but poorly adapted to the purpose, but a very valuable property for other purposes, and that the title is entirely clear it is proposed to sell this and add the money thus received to a considerable sum which they already have on hand, and erect a first class college building on the mesa. The site has not yet been selected, but as soon as it is generally known that the college is to be located there, we presume there will be some sharp rivalry among the parties owning tracts of land in that vicinity to secure the location. Any one owning any considerable body of land there could well afford to donate enough for the use of the college, and make money by the transaction, because the location is such an institution would bring with it a high class of students, etc., and it would soon bring all the adjacent land into market. With the University, the Methodist college and the sanatorium, the mesa would come into prominence and there would be business enough there to warrant the building of a street railway to that district, and present as that is done the mesa addition will be the most popular residential district of the city.

NOT VERY BAD.

Hon. William C. Hazlewood, general solicitor of the Atlantic & Pacific road, who arrived from the west yesterday morning, states that the small amount of damage done in this vicinity shows that the storm at this point was not to be compared in severity and destructiveness with the one which swept over Southern California at the same time. The judge says as the train came through the country in the vicinity of Los Angeles, he counted from the car window three large church buildings and over forty dwelling houses that were totally demolished, while roofs blown off and porches and outbuildings blown down were to be seen everywhere. The damage to the orange crop is enormous, the ground in most of the orchards being literally covered with the fruit blown off, while in many instances the trees themselves are destroyed, thousands of them having been twisted off or uprooted. The San Francisco and Los Angeles papers fully confirm all these statements, and agree that the storm was far more destructive than any other ever known in that part of the country. It seems to have extended all the way from the Rio Grande to the Pacific coast, and to have increased in severity as it went west. It also extended for an unknown distance out into the ocean, and reports have already been received of a considerable number of vessels lost at sea.

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The capture of a lot of Texas has cleared the open road, and has unobstructed the way.

Some people say that Russell Sage was prevented from being a successful politician, but that he was a successful financier.

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Another good illustration of the question in point is the Colorado lottery act, which, like the Edmunds act, is another attempt to regulate the moral sentiments of the citizen, and make people virtuous by act of congress. In one sense it is more dangerous than the Edmunds law, because it opens a wider door to corruption and dishonest officials for contriving the rights of individuals, and permits a censorship upon the press and a degree of espionage upon the people, such as the autocrat of Russia would hardly dare establish. But it is less dangerous in another sense because the enormity of its crime against the rights of the people is so palpable and its effects are so far reaching that it will soon build up by force of its own iniquity an irrepressible public sentiment that will drive it out of existence.

It is an outrage upon the rights of the people and a direct attack upon the liberty of the press, for it permits private correspondence to be violated and the circulation of public journals to be suppressed by ignorant and irresponsible petty officials, and if congress may by law prescribe the character of the editorial treatment that newspapers may or may not print, it may also prescribe what sentiments or opinions they shall express in their editorial columns. This act goes farther than any other in the world, and for this, also, our own party is responsible.

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The republican party is an organization of great vitality, was founded upon righteous principles, has a grand record and a strong hold upon the affection and confidence of the people; but there is a limit to its strength, and a line beyond which it may not pass, as our experience in Kansas and Iowa clearly proves. While there might be no immediate danger to the party from any one of these mistakes, it is clear that when continued they form an aggregation of blunders which no political organization in this country could hope to carry, and for this reason we believe it to be the duty of all republicans who desire to see the strength and usefulness of the party perpetuated to unite their voices in a demand for reform, and for the abandonment of a policy which, if persisted in, must inevitably lead to the defeat of not the utter ruin of the republican party.

ARIZONA ONLY.

Probably no product of Arizona ever created such general interest and comment as have the specimens of Arizona onyx, cut and polished by the inmates of the territorial penitentiary. With the crudest and most meagre appliances, the work done by the convicts in the shape of cane handles, paper weights, table tops and similar articles, have been such as to excite universal admiration, while the revenue derived from their sales has amounted to no inconsiderable sum.

The stone is from the quarries owned by General O'Neil and others near Big Bug, Yavapai county. The owners have given the prisoners all they require, and the latter devote such time as the prison rules allow them to its working.

Parties familiar with the Mexican stone say that the Arizona article far surpasses it, both as to beauty and texture, a fact which is apparently confirmed by the avidity which every specimen of the latter offered for sale, after being cut and polished, is bought up by machinery and under the direction of skilled management, there seems to be no reason why a considerable revenue should not be derived by the territory from this convict created industry.—Yuma Times.

ADJUTANT GENERAL OF NEW MEXICO.

The following is a list of the adjutant generals of New Mexico with the date of their appointment.

Facundo Pino, August 29, 1851; C. P. Clever, August 3, 1861; John Gayton, January 20, 1867; C. P. Clever, March 6, 1867; John T. Russell, January 31, 1868; George W. Cook, January 22, 1869; J. M. Wilson, August 16, 1869; W. L. Ryan, February 3, 1870; Amos Sandoval, January 3, 1871; W. M. Goldings, February 8, 1872; Thomas S. Tucker, May 1, 1873; J. H. Hoke Watts, January 18, 1880; Max Frost, February 5, 1881; Louis Felsenthal, December 31, 1881; E. L. Bartlett, March 1, 1882; E. W. Wynkoop, December 28, 1880; W. S. Fletcher, April 1, 1890.

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The republican party is an organization of great vitality, was founded upon righteous principles, has a grand record and a strong hold upon the affection and confidence of the people; but there is a limit to its strength, and a line beyond which it may not pass, as our experience in Kansas and Iowa clearly proves. While there might be no immediate danger to the party from any one of these mistakes, it is clear that when continued they form an aggregation of blunders which no political organization in this country could hope to carry, and for this reason we believe it to be the duty of all republicans who desire to see the strength and usefulness of the party perpetuated to unite their voices in a demand for reform, and for the abandonment of a policy which, if persisted in, must inevitably lead to the defeat of not the utter ruin of the republican party.

ARIZONA ONLY.

Probably no product of Arizona ever created such general interest and comment as have the specimens of Arizona onyx, cut and polished by the inmates of the territorial penitentiary. With the crudest and most meagre appliances, the work done by the convicts in the shape of cane handles, paper weights, table tops